28. B.E. (Environment & Water Management)
29. B.A. (Agro-services)
30. B.A. (Domestic Animal Farming)
31. B.A. (Forestry & Wildlife Management)
32. B.A. (Soil Conservation and Water Management)
33. B.A. (Hill Agriculture)
34. B.A. (Non-Conventional Energy Sources)
35. B.A. (Dry-land Agriculture)
36. B.A. (Silvipasture)
37. B. A/M. A. (Jyotir Vigyan)
38. M.Sc. (Environmental Sciences,
39. M.Sc. (Bio-technology)
40. M.Sc. (Electronics)
41. B. A /LLB (Human Rights & Duties Education)
42. B.Ed./M.Ed. (Environment Component)
43. M.Tech. (Energy Management)
44. U.G./P.G. (Wind Engineering & Continuing Education
45. B.Tech. (Food Technology)

Deemed Universities

*88. SHRI S.AGNIRAJ:
SHRI B.J. PANDA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of deemed universities at present, State-wise;

(b) what are the basic requirements for recognising institutions as deemed universities;

(c) what are the basic points of differences between deemed and normal universities;

(d) whether the Ministry has relaxed guidelines for declaring institutions as deemed universities;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI):

Statement

Regarding Deemed Universities

(a) A State-wise list of existing deemed universities is enclosed at Statement *(See* below)

(b) University Grants Commission has laid down the guidelines for considering proposals for declaring an institution as Deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956. These guidelines *inter-alia* provide that an institution should generally be:

0) Engaged in teaching programmes and research in chosen fields of specialisation which are innovative and very high academic standards at the Master's (or equivalent) and/or research levels. It should also have a greater interface with society through extra mural, extension and field action related programmes.

(ii) Making in its areas of specialisation, distinct contribution to the objectives of the University education system through innovative programmes and on beign recognised as a university capable of further enriching the university system as well as strengthening teaching and research in the institution and particularly in its area of specialisation.

(iii) Competent to undertake application-oriented programmes in emerging areas which arc relevant and useful to various development sectors and to the society in general.

(iv) Institutions should have the necessary viability and a management capable of contributing to the university ideals and traditions.

Ordinarily, institutions affiliated to universities and which are offering only conventional degree programmes leading to BA/B.Com./B.Sc. or M.A./ M.Com./MSc, will not be considered for grant deemed to be university status. However, such institution which is also offering innovative programmes, and which has adequate resources, might be considered for recognition as a university. Supplementary assistance for innovation may be considered by the UGC only in such exceptional cases.

Institutions which are imparting routine type of instruction to full-time students or offering training programmes for in-service personnel, unless of high quality, would, generally, not qualify for recognition.

In selective cases, outstanding research institution specialising in Social Sciences, Science and Technology can be considered for research degree and highly specialised programmes at the Master's level.

In case the institution is offering a degree/diploma, in professional subjects(s), the academic programmes(s) should be recognised by the concerned statutory authority e.g. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Medical Council of India (MCI), Dental Council of India(DCI), Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH), Indian Nursing Council (INC) etc. before it applies for a deemed to be university status under Section 3 of the UGC Act.

This shall, however, not apply to *de-novo* institutions in the emerging areas with the promise of excellence, not yet fulfilling the prescribed guidelines of the UGC whose case will be considered for a provisional status for a Deemed to be University.

(c) A University is normally established by Central Government or State Government under a Central Act or a State Act. The institutes of higher education established by individuals/Trusts are notified as deemed to be university by the Government of India under section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956.

(d) to (0 UGC has revised its guidelines for granting Deemed to be University status which *inter-alia* provide:—

(i) *De-novo* institutions in the emerging areas with the promise of excellence can now be considered for provisional status of Deemed to be University subject to its confirmation after S years. In the past an organisation could be considered for Deemed to be University status after having been in existence for 10 years and having demonstrated a satisfactory track record.

(ii) Permission to Deemed to be University to open centres outside its campus not only anywhere in India but also in any of foreign countries.

The above relaxations have been made to encourage institutions to have greater scope for innovation in the field of higher education and also to provide for quality education.

Statement

List of institutions which have been granted deemed to be university status

S.No.	Name of Institutions
	Andhra Pradsesh
1	Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.
2	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati.
3	Shri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Prasanlhingilayam.
	Bihar
4	BiharYoga Bharati, Munger.
	Gujarat
5	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.
6	Dharmsinh Desai Institute of Technology, Nadiad.
	Haryana
7	National Dairy Research Institute, Kamal.
	Jharkhand
8	Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra.
9	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.
	Karnataka
10	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
11	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal.
12	National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Science, Bangalore.
	Madhya Pradesh
13	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior.
14	IIIT&M, Gwalior
	Maharashtra
15	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune.
16	Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai.
17	Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Pune.
18	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics. Pune.
19	Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Research, Mumbai.
20	Institute of Armament Technology, Pune.
21	International Institute for population Sciences, Mumbai.

22 Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.

23 Tilak Maharashta Vidyapeeth, Pune.

Punjab

24 Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala. Rajasthan \

25 BanasthaliVidyapith, Banasthali.
26 Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani.

27 Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur.
28 Jain Viswa Bharati Institute, Ladnun.

Tamil Nadu

29 Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science & Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore.
30 Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram.
31 Sri Chandrasckharcndra Saraswalhi Vishwa Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram.
32 Sri Ramachandra Medical College & Research Institute, Chennai.
33 Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation, Salem.
34 Shanmugha Arts, Science, Technology & Research Academy (SASTRA), Thanjavur.
35 Vol lore Institute of Technology, Vellore
36 Salhyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai.

Uttaranchal

37 Forest Research Institute, Dehradun.

38 GurukulaKangriVishwavidyalaya, Hardwar.

Uttar Pradesh

39 Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath.
40 Dayalbagh Educational institute, Dayalbagh, Agra.
41 Indian Veterinary Research Institute, I/atnagar.
42 Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.
43 Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad.
44 Bhatkhande Music Institute, Lucknow.

West Bengal

45 Bengal Engineering College, Howrah.

New Delhi

46 Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi

47 Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi.

48 School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi.

49 Shri Lai Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi.

50 National Museum, Institute of History of Arts, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi.

51 TER1 School of Advanced Study, New Delhi.

Different brand of same Medicines

† * 89. DR. MAHESH CHANDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that medicines of different brand names having same formula are available in abundance in Indian drugs market; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is difference of 50 to 100 per cent in prices of these brand named medicines?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) "There are a number of formulations with different brand names but having the same composition and manufactured by different pharmaceutical companies, Prices of non-scheduled formulations are fixed by the manufacturers themselves and may vary from one manufacturer to the other. For a scheduled formulation, a manufacturer is required to follow the price fixed by the Government through an order, *i.e.* he cannot charge a price higher than the price so fixed. If the Government notifies ceiling price in case of any scheduled formulation, it has to be followed by all manufacturers, who cannot sell such formulation above the ceiling price."

Vacancies in N.F. Railway

* 90 SHRI DRUPAD BORGOHAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many vacancies are there in N.F. Railway, grade-wise;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.